Expression of p53 & Kras mutations with immunohistochemical markers in colorectal carcinoma in a tertiary care centre.

Abstract:

Colorectal carcinoma is the commonest carcinoma of the Gastrointestinal tract.P53 &Kras are the most frequently mutated genes in the colorectal carcinoma. Patients with P53 & Kras mutations are at risk for developing resistance to Epidermal growth factor inhibitors and chemotherapy.

Aim:

To detect the expression of p53 & kras mutations in colorectal carcinomas with immunohistochemical markers in a tertiary care centre.

Material & methods:

Specimens of 36 cases of resected colorectal carcinomas were subjected to Hematoxylin & Eosin Staining, & Kras and P53 immunohistochemical marker studies. Datas like age gender histopathological diagnosis were analysed.

Statistical Analysis:

The association between p53 & kras and each variable was evaluated.

Results:

P53 staining was found positive in 16 out of 30 colorectal adenocarcinomas and kras was positive in 14 out of 30 colorectal adenocarcinoma patients. Well differentiated colorectal carcinoma showed high expression of P53 and kras. As the grade of colorectal carcinoma worsens the expression of P53 and kras decreases. We indirectly by IHC observe that in our setup colorectal are constituted mostly as CpG hypermethylation type without microsatelite instability which will help the oncologist to asses the prognosis and choose the mode of treatment.